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the Baltic and Black Sea approaches can be readily barred against outside attack, owing to their bottle form. It is therefore armed by Nature against the sea powers, insular and peninsular, who seem to be the police force of the League. The Heartland, on the other hand, has ready land communications with the states of Central Europe. Its vast undeveloped resources in food, forest, and mine, and its potential man-power may be so organized for economic and military efficiency by the Germans as to create a vast continental state, self-fed and self-equipped, extending from the Rhine to the brink of the Chinese lowlands. Such a state would be in position to burst asunder any League of Nations and seize control of the Eastern Hemisphere. The initial step in domination of the Heartland is the penetration, first economic and then political, of Russia and its Eastern dependencies. This accomplished, the seaboard states of Asia, from Manchuria to Asia Minor, would be attacked on their land side, just where the sea powers of the League would find greatest difficulty in delivering reinforcements.

Mr. Mackinder thinks that the idealistic authors of the League covenant, relying on juridical checks to militarism, are preparing another world-disaster unless they are willing to come down to realities and meet organization with organization; unless they maintain the mid-tier of Slavic states, erected across Middle Europe between the Baltic and the Adriatic, as a wall to keep Germany's hands off Russia. These states are the bulwark of Western Europe. The book abounds in interesting suggestions, and is written in the author's characteristically vivid style.

ELLEN CHURCHILL SEMPLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The Only Possible Peace. By FREDERICK C. HOWE, PH.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919. Pp. 265. \$1.50.

The only possible peace should free all lands touching the Mediterranean and put them under the guardianship of a democratic world-government.

The territory to be so internationalized should include:

One. The Balkan states, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia and Mesopotamia.

Two. The Bagdad Railway from Austria-Hungary to the Persian Gulf.

Three. The Mediterranean waterways from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean; the Adriatic, Black Sea, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles.

Four. The harbors of Constantinople, Saloniki, Smyrna, Trieste, Alexandria, Basra, and other strategic ports should be open to all nations on equal terms (p. 193).

Incidentally in other places he includes all of Africa, the Panama Canal, and other such trifles with the foregoing.

The states bordering upon the Mediterranean should abandon their naval establishments. If possible they should abandon their military establishments as well. There should be no armed vessels of any Power (except for transit) within the confines of any enclosed sea, just as there are no armed vessels on the Great Lakes (p. 194).

The previous one hundred and ninety pages are devoted to a detailed account of how thoroughly the governments of the world are permeated with the spirit of conquest and exploitation. There is no explanation of how the governmental lions and jackals are to be converted in the twinkling of an eye into faithful shepherd dogs. The author lightly assumes that a democratic world-government faithful to its trust can be created in a few months by the Paris Peace Conference without facing the problem of the long and painful process of the possible achievement of such a government by the world. The book was published in January, 1919.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

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Democracy in Earnest. The Proceedings of the Southern Sociological Congress for 1916-18. Edited by JAMES E. McCULLOCH. Washington, D.C.: Southern Sociological Congress, 1919. Pp. 416. \$3.00.

As the editor says in an introductory note, this volume is made up from "the many papers read at the last three conventions" of the Southern Sociological Congress; "the editor has tried to select, impartially, those which, combined into one volume of this size, would express most satisfactorily the ideals and work that the Congress desires at present to emphasize." Thus we have sixty-six essays or addresses dealing with America's part in the war, health, prohibition, the abolition of poverty, economic justice for black and white, negro welfare and race relations, the needs of children, and the social efficiency of the church.

Notable is the co-operation of white and negro in presenting the facts. The white men speak as southerners who believe this is a white man's country, but also as men who want the negro to receive economic and legal justice and an equal opportunity. "At each meeting members of both races have met together and spoken out in good will their thoughts bearing on matters of mutual concern."